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A

LETTER

FROM A

Gentleman in *IRELAND*,

TO

His Friend in *LONDON*,

Upon Occaſion of a

PAMPHLET

ENTITULED

A VINDICATION

Of the Preſent

Government of Ireland

Under his Excellency

Richard Earl of *TYRCONNEL*.

Talbot (R) Earl of

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A

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From a

Gentleman in *IRELAND*,

To His

Friend in *LONDON*, &c.

SIR,

AS ſoon as the Letter Intituled, *A Vindication of the Preſent Government of* Ireland, *&c.* came to my hands, I ſet upon Anſwering it with the ſame expedition, and plainneſs of Style, as uſes to accompany naked Truth, which needs not the cloathing of ſophiſtical Arguments, or florid Expreſſions to recommend it to the unprejudic'd part of Mankind: And indeed upon the very firſt reading of every Paragraph of it, the ſlightneſs of the Arguing, or the notorious Falſhood of the matter of Fact, did ſo evidently appear, that a man of ordinary capacity needs not put his natural talent on the Rack to refute them.

The very firſt poſition of the Paper, *viz.* [That *Ireland* is in a better way of Thriving under the Government of a Native, than an *Engliſh-man*;] (by which, I ſuppoſe, you mean one not barely ſo by Birth, but by Inclination, Intereſt, Education, Religion, *&c.*) is ſo falſe, that it contradicts the Experience and Reaſon of Mankind, and diſguſts one ſo much in the front of the Letter, that I was tempted to fling it away unread, judging it not worth the loſs of ſo much time, if the reſt ſhould prove of the ſame kind (as indeed

I found it upon peruſal); but having ventured through it, I looked upon my ſelf obliged to ſay ſomething by way of Anſwer, ſince in the opinion of ſome ſort of men, the not Anſwering (though even the moſt trifling Pamphlet) is given out to be the Inability of the Party to reply to the weight of ſuch Arguments as are contained in it.

I will not inſiſt much upon the conſtant Practice of all the Predeceſſours of our *Engliſh* Kings, and their Counſellors, ever ſince the Conqueſt of *Ireland*, who made it an eſtabliſht Maxim, in relation to that Kingdom, That none but an *Engliſh-man* ſhould be chief Governour; inſomuch that (till within theſe two Years) that Practice gave occaſion to the common erronious opinion, That a man born in *Ireland*, however otherwiſe qualified, was thereby incapacitated from being Lord Deputy: It is certain, that long before the Reformation, when matters of Religion made no diſtinction between the Natives of each Country, this was the ſetled and unalter'd Rule: Have we any reaſon then to alter it (now that Religion is put into the Scale, and become the additional weight, which never fails giving the advantage to the ſide it eſpouſes and adheres to) or raſhly to condemn the wiſe Proceedings of the Anceſtours of Our Kings, and (contrary to the Opinion of the World) judge our Author's *Iriſh* Underſtanding, better than all the *Engliſh* ones that have been heretofore?

Our Author will certainly allow *Ireland* to be a conquer'd Country, and conſequently that the Conquerours have right to eſtabliſh Laws with ſuch reſtrictions and limitations, as ſhall ſeem fitting and convenient towards the keeping it in their hands, and the welfare of the Inhabitants; which are of two ſorts, the *Britiſh* Planters, and the Natives. I ſhall prove, that it has been, and ſtill is the Advantage of both theſe, that *Ireland* ſhould be Govern'd by an *Engliſh-man*.

By the way, I would have it underſtood, that I do not pretend to put theſe two Intereſts into any ballance: I know the *Britiſh* Intereſt does ſo far outweigh the other, that it were a wrong done it, to bring them into any competition; more than two parts of three of the Lands of *Ireland*, being (by the ſeveral Rebellions of the *Iriſh*) in *Britiſh* hands; and for the Quality, Temper, Induſtry, *&c.* there is no compariſon: beſides, that if one of two Parties is to be pleaſed (thô by the detriment of the other) 'tis but juſt, that the Conquerours (who have right to give Law) ſhould be indulg'd: how much more when it is conſiſtent with

with the welfare of the *Iriſh* themſelves, if they underſtood their own good?

I am convinc'd, that whatever has been done in favour of the Natives, is pure Grace, and cannot be claimed as a juſt Debt, any otherwiſe than ſince it has been confirmed by Our Laws, and Acts of Parliament: He that reflects on 1641, will readily aſſent to this, which makes me admire at the pertneſs of our Author in Capitulating, as if we ſtood upon even ground with them; but 'tis plain, he conſiders the Intereſt but of one Party in that Kingdom, and though he names *Ireland* often, he means the Native *Iriſh* Papiſt only. But I proceed

To prove, that it is the Intereſt of the *Britiſh*, that *Ireland* ſhould be Governed by an *Engliſh-man:* I need ſay no more than that they all ardently deſire it; and People are the beſt Judge of their own Neceſſities: The common Maxim that, *Intereſt will not Lye*, holds good here to ſome purpoſe. The ill effects the contrary method has had on their Perſons and Eſtates, is but too viſible. Whoever had ſeen *Ireland* four Years ago, and would compare its condition with what it is now, from the moſt thriving and flouriſhing Country of *Europe*, from a place of the briskeſt Trade, and beſt paid Rents in *Chriſtendom*, it is fallen in one Year and a half's time, to Ruine and Deſolation: in the moſt frequented Cities, empty Houſes, and melancholy Countenances; in the beſt Peopl'd Counties, unmanur'd neglected Fields, and Solitarineſs: Such a one, I ſay, might juſtly exclaim, *Heu! Quantum mutatus ab illo.* But it would be impertinent to inſiſt any longer on this. I muſt now prove, That 'tis the advantage of the very Natives themſelves, (who have long been uneaſie under the *Engliſh* Government, and often endeavour'd to ſhake it off) to be Rul'd and Guided by that Nation they hate ſo much. They are beholding to us for reducing them from a ſtate of Barbarity, which left but little difference between them and Brutes: We taught them to Live, to Eat, Drink, and Lodge like humane Creatures; (if they eſteem this any advantage, and do not really prefer their Native Wildneſs to all the benefits of Civil Society, Trade, Agriculture, Merchandizing, Learning, *&c.*) and if the gentleneſs of the *Engliſh* Government could have had any influence on them, they had no reaſon to be diſcontented at it: They had the equal Protection of the Laws, in relation to their Eſtates and Perſons; they bore but their juſt proportion in all Taxes and Ceſſes: Their Lands improv'd in va-

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lue, by the means of their *Britiſh* Neighbours, and their Rents were much better paid than formerly, whilſt themſelves were Maſters of the whole Iſland: They had a large connivance for the exerciſe of their Religion, and were even allowed to hold a National Synod of their own Clergy in *Dublin*, Anno *1666*: The poor Natives were not oppreſſed, when their ſevere Land-lords, the *Iriſh* Gentry, by their cruel Extortions, Catherings, Duties, and Days Labour ruin'd them; who as ſoon as the *Engliſh* Manners prevailed among them, (as they were introduced with difficulty enough, there was need of the Authority of Acts of Parliament to conſtrain them for their own good) lived plentifully, and in convenient Houſes, had their ſhare of the current Coyn, and proportion of all other Neceſſaries, to the life and well-being of Man, which now they want; inſomuch that ſeveral of them have been heard to Curſe my Lord *Tyrconnel*; for to his Government they attribute their Miſery, and acknowledge, they never liv'd ſo well as under the Direction of the *Engliſh* Rulers, nor expected to do ſo again, till they were reſtored to the Helm. See the force of Truth, which compels a confeſſion of it, even from the mouths of its Adverſaries!

One may eaſily perceive by our Author's manner of arguing, where the Shooe pinches; he is really concern'd that *Ireland* is not altogether an independent Kingdom, and in the hands of its own Natives: he longs till the day, when the *Engliſh* Yoak of Bondage ſhall be thrown off: Of this he gives us broad hints, when he tells us that, [*England* is the only Nation in the World that impedes their Trade:] That [a man of *Engliſh* intereſt will never Club with them (as he phraſes it) or Project any thing which may tend to their advantage, that will be the leaſt bar, or prejudice to the Trade of *England*.] Now why a man of *Engliſh* intereſt (unleſs he will allow none of that Nation to be an able and juſt Miniſter to his Prince) ſhould be partial, to ruine one Kingdom, [to avoid the leaſt inconveniency of the other] contrary to the poſitive Commands of his King, I cannot imagine: For ſince [it is the Governour's Duty to Rule by Law, and ſuch Orders as he ſhall receive from His Majeſty] I know no grounds for our Author's Arraigning the whole *Engliſh* Nation, in ſaying, That no one man among them, of what Perſwaſion ſoever, will be true either to the Laws, or his Majeſties poſitive Orders, which ſhall ſeem repugnant to the ſmalleſt conveniencies of *England*. This

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is a glory reſerv'd only (as it ſeems) for his Hero, my Lord *Tyrconnel*.

The Imbargo upon the *Weſt-India* Trade, and the Prohibition of *Iriſh* Cattle, are the two Inſtances given.

It were to be wiſhed indeed, for the good of that Kingdom, that both were taken off; and I queſtion not but to ſee a day wherein it ſhall ſeem proper to the King, and an *Engliſh* Parliament, to Repeal thoſe Laws; a day wherein they will conſider us as their own Fleſh and Blood, a Colony of their Kindred and Relations, and take care of our Advantages with as little grudging and repining (I am ſure they have the ſame and no ſtronger Reaſon) as *Cornwall* does at *Yorkſhire*: There are inſtances in ſeveral Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*, as far diſtant as *Ireland* is from *England*, that make up but one Kingdom, and Govern'd by the ſame Laws; but the Wiſdom of *England* will not judge it time fitting to do this, till we of *Ireland* be one Man's Children, either in Reality or Affection; we wiſh the latter, and have made many ſteps and advances towards it, if the Natives will not meet us half way, we cannot help it, let the Event lie at their own Doors.

But after all, I ſee not how thoſe Inſtances have any manner of relation to the *Engliſh* Chief Governours in *Ireland*; they were neither the Cauſes, Contrivers, nor Promoters of thoſe Acts. The King and an *Engliſh* Parliament did it without conſulting them; if they had, 'tis forty to one, My Lord of *Ormond* and the Council, whoſe ſtake is ſo great in *Ireland*, would have hindered it as much as poſſible. Our Author's Argument proves indeed, That 'tis detrimental to *Ireland*, to be a ſubordinate Kingdom to *England* (and 'tis plain, 'tis that he drives at, let him diſguiſe it as much as he will) but the Concluſion he would prove, cannot at all be deduced from it: Shortly, I expect, he will ſpeak plainer, and in down right terms propoſe, That the two Kingdoms may be Governed by different Kings; Matters ſeem to grow ripe for ſuch a Diſloyal Propoſition.

If theſe Acts (and not the ſubjection to an *Engliſh* King) were the Grievances, they would be ſo to the *Britiſh* there, as well as to the Natives: but tho' we wiſh them Repealed, we do not repine; in the mean time, if the *Britiſh* who are the moſt conſiderable Trading part of that Nation, and conſequently feel the ill effects of thoſe Acts more ſenſibly, can be contented, why the Natives ſhould not acquieſce in it, (unleſs it be for the forementioned Reaſons) I cannot ſee.

Our Author allows that there are different ways of obeying the King: 'tis a Point gained for us, and

and proves there may be ſuch a partiality exerciſed in executing His Majeſty's Commands, as may deſtroy the very intent of them; and yet (taking the matter ſtrictly [the King is obeyed] but a good Miniſter will conſider his Maſters intention, and not make uſe of a word that may have a double ſenſe to the ruine of a Kingdom, nor of a latitude of power, wherewith he is intruſted, to the deſtruction of the moſt conſiderable Party in it: Far be it from us to think it was His Majeſties Intention to depopulate a flouriſhing Country, to undo multitudes of laborious thriving Families in it, to diminiſh and deſtroy his own Revenue, to put the Sword into Mad-mens hands, who are ſworn Enemies to the Britiſh: No! His Majeſty, who is willing that liberty of Trade as well as Conſcience, ſhould equally flouriſh in all parts of his Dominions, that recommends himſelf to his Subjects by his impartiality in diſtributing Offices of Truſt; and from that practice raiſes his greateſt Argument to move his people to Repeal the Penal Laws; never intended that ſome general Commands of his ſhould be perverted to the deſtruction of that people, his intention is to protect. His Majeſty (Great as he is) cannot have Two Conſciences, one calculated for the Latitude of *England*, another for *Ireland*. We ought therefore to conclude, (in reſpect to the King) that His Commands have been ill underſtood, and worſe executed; and this may be done (as our Author confeſſes) and the King [undoubtedly obeyed] but ſuch an obedience is no better than a Sacrifice of the beſt Subjects the King has in this Kingdom.

Our Author has given very good Reaſons why the Natives may be well content with their preſent Governour, but I cannot forbear laughing at thoſe he has found out to ſatisfie the poor *Britiſh* with: My Lord *Tyrconnel*'s moſt Excellent, Charitable, Engliſh Lady: His high ſounding Name **Talbot**, in great Letters, a Name that no leſs frightens the Poor Engliſh in *Ireland*, then it once did the *French*; a name which becauſe he is in poſſeſſion of, I will not diſpute his Title to, but I have been credibly informed, that he has no relation to that moſt Noble Family of *Shrewsbury*, (though my Lord *Tyrconnel* preſumes to bear the ſame Coat of Arms): a Name in ſhort, which I hope will prove in time, *Vox & præterea nihil.*

A Second Reaſon is drawn from his [Education] We have heard (and it has never yet been contradicted) that my Lord *Tyrconnel* from his Youth upwards, has conſtantly born Arms againſt the *Britiſh*: if our Author will aſſure us of the contrary, I am apt to believe his Excellency will give him

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no thanks, who layes the foundation of his Merit upon the Basis of his constant adherence to the *Irish* Party: What use of Consolation can be drawn from this head by the *British*, is beyond my skill to comprehend.

A third Reason is drawn from his Stake in *England*; the Author would do well to shew us, in what County this lies, that we may know where to find Reprisals hereafter; for since he offers this for Our Security, 'tis fit we enquire into the Title and Value of the Land, before we give so valuable a Consideration.

Thus this great heap of substantial Reasons, together with a large Panegyrick upon his Excellency's fair Face and good Shapes, telling us by the by, how he [was not kill'd at *Drogheda*, because he run away,] is enough, and more than enough to demonstrate, that [the *British* have not the least cause to be dejected, because they are sufficiently secure]: But I will agree with the Author in this, That he seems to have been reserved by Heaven against the most critical occasion, that should happen in this Age: reserv'd as one of the Vials of GOD's Wrath to plague the People.

'Tis well that [Self-preservation is allowed by God and Man;] and since he tells us, we are [People of a contrary Interest,] he gives us right to provide for Our selves and our Families, as well as we may; 'tis like a generous Aggressor: first he declares who are his Enemies, then gives them warning to put themselves into a posture of defence. We are beholding to him for this hint, and, I hope, shall make the right use of it. 'Tis below me to take notice of the meanness of the expression of [an honest Man's losing his Head in a Crowd,] and the nonsence of the other, [The most men bite at the stone, *&c.*] Dogs indeed use to do so with us; but this is only to let the World know what Country man our Author is, and it may be 'tis the custom here for these Men to imitate those more rational Creatures.

Our Author seems sensible, that many hard things have been done, which occasioned Clamours against the present Governour; tho' I think our Grievances (how intollerable soever) have been born more silently, then any Peoples since the Creation: since I do not remember any one Pamphlet has hitherto come out, to represent them; ours being of that nature, as stupifies us, and takes away the use of the Tongue and Pen: *Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent*: I say he is not willing this load of Calumny should rest on my Lord *Tyrconnel*, but casts it all on His Majesty, imagining that the respect we bear, (and justly) to

our King, ought to render us tongue-ty'd in relation to the Male-Adminiſtration of his Miniſter. But I have already ſhewn, how the King's Orders may be ſtretch'd, and perverted. The very beſt and moſt cautiouſly penn'd Laws have a double edge, and (if the executive power be lodged in ill hands) have the worſt effect, even to the puniſhment of Well-doers, and the encouragement of them that do ill; and I queſtion not, in the leaſt, but this is our Caſe, and as little doubt that our Grievances would be redreſs'd, did not one of His Majeſties moſt eminent Virtues interpoſe between us and His Grace, I mean his Conſtancy to His old Servants; and our Condition is ſo much the more deplorable, that His Majeſty cannot be a Father of His Country without ſeeming to deſert His Miniſter; but 'tis to be hoped that at long running, the Groans of a diſtreſſed Nation will prevail over all private Conſiderations.

Whether the Employment His Majeſty has given my Lord *Tyrconnel*, has not prov'd the occaſion of the augmentation of his Fortune, (as our Author inſinuates it has not) ſhall neither prove the ſubject of this Diſcourſe, nor object of our Envy. I ſhall onely ſay, if the report be true, that my Lord owes all his Eſtate to the King's bounty, 'tis ungratefully done to rob His Majeſty of the Honour and Thanks due to him, by denying it; much leſs is it our buſineſs to find fault with the advancement of *five Relations*. In this point Authors differ, for ſome ſpeak of 55 at leaſt: if there had not been the greateſt Partiality in the World ſhewed, we ſhould never have open'd our mouths: if in an Army of about 9000 *Engliſh*, Officers and Souldiers, there be not 200 left (in a Country where the *Engliſh* have ſo much cauſe to fear) and thoſe turn'd out, for the moſt part, without any cauſe aſſign'd, after the moſt ignominious diſgraceful manner imaginable, ſtript naked in the Field, their Horſes, Boots, Buff-coats, *&c.* taken from them, giving them Bills to receive ſo much Money in *Dublin*, as amounted to half the value of their Equipage, and that not paid without Charge and Attendance; have they not reaſon to fear? If in a Country, whoſe Government was perfectly in the *Engliſh* hands, ſo ſudden an alteration was made, that both the Courts of Judicature, and Charters of their Corporations were taken from them without any fault of theirs, have they not reaſon to complain, and be affraid? If thoſe very Arms which are taken from them, be

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put into the hands of their ſworn Enemies, and their juſt Debts paid after a new Method, by beating or killing the Creditors, when they demand their own, Have they not reaſon to fear, and deſert the Kingdom? If theſe and an hundred other things do not juſtifie the retreat of ſeveral of the *Britiſh* into *England*, I know not what ſhall be adjudged a ſufficient Reaſon. This our Author would inſinuate is cauſed by a ſullen Combination; as if the Gentry of a Nation could agree together to do a thing ſo contrary to their viſible Intereſt, as deſert their Houſes and Eſtates, to the loſs of one half of them, meerly out of ſpite to the Government.

But becauſe our Author is ſo good at his Narratives, and would induce the World to believe that there was but two Regiments disbanded [by his talking only of two] and in another place ſpeaking of [ſome Officers] that were Caſhiered. We ſhall hereafter give a faithful Account of the Proceedings in the buſineſs of Disbanding; und in the mean time affirm, That his whole Account of the Affair at *Molingar* is moſt unſincere. The *Engliſh* Soldiers were given to underſtand, that they were all to be turned out, and the only Grace his Excellency did them, was to declare before a long and tedious March, That ſuch as had a mind or had Settlements in that Country might better quit then, than hereafter. This is plainly ſhewn by the turning out (afterwards) all thoſe *Engliſh* who then actually continued in the Service; they were glad that any would quit voluntarily, but thoſe that did not, and after a publick Tryal were willing to ſerve His Majeſty, they ſoon after turn'd out. Thus the falſe gloſs that our Author puts upon my Lord *Tyrconnel*'s Speech is diſcover'd: And I aſſure the Reader the Memoires I have by me are from ſuch unqueſtionable hands, and there are ſo many hundred living Witneſſes to the truth of them, that our Author will not have the Impudence to deny what may be prov'd before His Majeſty, if he require it. I ſhall only take notice of the ill Application of our Author's Sea-Metaphor. Tho' in ſtreſs of Weather the Owner is willing to make uſe of all hands that may be helpful towards the ſaving the Veſſel, yet he takes care to call for none whoſe

practice it hath been to cut the Tacklings, and to ſteer contrary to the Pilot's Directions; he thinks ſuch ſafer by far ſhut up under Hatches, then ſet at liberty or employ'd to do miſchief: As for his ſuppoſition of 30000 men to be ſent out of *Ireland*, into *Flanders*, I cannot tell what to make on't. Let them crack the Shell that hope to find a Kernel in it. For my part I deſpair: tho' the readineſs of the *Engliſh* Soldiers of *Ireland*, who at twenty four hours warning came into *England* to ſerve His Majeſty in the time of *Monmouth*'s Rebellion, ought to have been remembred to their advantage, and might ſerve (to any unprejudic'd perſon) as a Pattern of the Loyalty, and good Inclinations of all the Proteſtants in that Kingdom, if His Majeſty had had occaſion for them. Whether the Parliament will Repeal the *Teſt* for thoſe ſeveral weighty Reaſons our Author ſays [are fitter for Contemplation then Diſcourſe] though methinks it would be pleaſant to ſee a Houſe of Commons ſit like the Brethren at a ſilent Meeting, is not my Province to determine: As likewiſe, Whether they will ſo much conſider that Grand Reaſon [the King will have it ſo] (for his Conſcience and theirs may differ) or what the Diſſenters will do, I cannot tell. One thing I am ſure of, there will be no ſuch Stumbling-block in the way of the King's deſires, when they meet, as the preſent condition of *Ireland*; they will be apt (when his Majeſty tells them, they ſhall have their equall ſhares in Employments, when they have Repealed the Laws) to ſay, Look at *Ireland*, ſee what is done there, where the Spirit of Religion appears barefac'd! and accordingly compute what may become of us, when we have removed our own legal Fences; Since they now leap over thoſe Hedges, what may we expect when they are quite taken away!

Poynings Law is a great grievance to our Author, and here in one word, he diſcovers that 'tis the dependance this Kingdom has on *England*, he quarrels at: 'Tis fit the Reader ſhould underſtand, that Law (enacted when *Poynings* was Lord Deputy) makes all the *Engliſh* Acts of Parliament of force in *Ireland*; we are therefore ſo fond of that Law, and covet ſo much to preſerve our dependance on *England*, that all the Arguments our Author can

can bring, ſhall not induce us to part with it.

I will not reflect in the leaſt on the Courage of the *Iriſh*, I know there are ſeveral brave men among them, but they have had the misfortune to fall under the Conſideration of (as our Author ſoftens it, but the plain ſence is, been Beaten by) a Warlike Nation: and, I queſtion not, unleſs they behave themſelves modeſtly in their Proſperity, they will again fall under the Conſideration of the ſame Nation: 'tis better we ſhould live in peace and quietneſs, but the Choice is in their hands, and if they had rather come under our Conſideration again, than avoid it, let them look to the Conſequence.

Another Advantage which may accrue to *Ireland* by a Native, as Governour, our Author reckons up to be, *His perſonal knowledge of the Tories, and their Harbourers, and his being thereby better capacitated to ſuppreſs them.* Malicious People would be apt to infer from this Suggeſtion, that his Excellency had occaſion formerly to be familiarly acquainted with ſuch ſort of Cattle. I have heard indeed, that one of our braveſt *Engliſh* Princes, *Henry* the during the extravagancies of his Youth, kept company with publick Robbers, and often ſhar'd both in the Danger and Booty: but as ſoon as the the Death of his Father made way for his Succeſſion to the Crown, he made uſe of his former acquaintance of their Perſons and Haunts, to contribute to the extirpating and diſſolving the greateſt knot of High-way-men, that ever troubled *England*. My Lord therefore (in imitation of this great Prince, no doubt) will make uſe of his Experience that way, to the ſame end: and I readily aſſent to the Author, that no *Engliſh* Governour can be ſo fit to clear that Kingdom of Torles, and that for the ſame reaſons he gives us.

There are two other Advantages remaining; one is, His Excellency's having already made different Parties in that Kingdom, the objects of his love and hatred, let the Offences of the one, or the Merits of the other be never ſo conſpicuous: Whether the *Britiſh* can draw any comfort from his Excellency's knowledge of them this way, is fit to be debated. The other is, The probability of his getting the Statute for benefit of Clergy

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in favour of Cow-Stealers and Houſe-Robbers, Repealed; where, by the way, there is a ſevere Rebuke given to our *Engliſh* Prieſts for their ill placed Mercy to *Iriſh* Offenders: A fault I hope they will be no more guilty of.

Whether theſe Advantages be ſo conſiderable as to move His Majeſty to continue a man (for other more weighty Reaſons) abſolutely deſtructive to this Kingdom, or whether ſome of them might not be performed by an *Engliſh* Governour, His Majeſty is the only Judge: Only this I am ſure of, The King (if he were under any Obligations to His Miniſter) has fully diſcharged them all, and has ſhewed himſelf to be the beſt of Maſters, in giving ſo great and honourable an Employment to his Creature, and continuing him in it ſo long, notwithſtanding the decreaſe of his own Revenue, and the other viſible bad effects of his Management; the Impoveriſhment of that Kingdom, amounting to at leaſt two Millions of Money: and his Majeſty may be now at liberty (without the leaſt imputation of breach of promiſe to his Servant) to reſtore us to our former flouriſhing condition, by ſending ſome *Engliſh* Nobleman among us, whoſe contrary methods will, no doubt, produce different effects.

To conclude, methinks the *compariſon* between His Majeſty and *Phillip* of *Macedon*, when he was drunk, is a little too familiar, not to ſay unmannerly, and that between *Antipater* and my Lord *Tyrconnel* is as great a Complement to the latter.

But provided my Lord be commended, which was our Author's chief deſign, he cares not tho' the compariſon does not hold good in all points; 'tis enough that we know we are Govern'd by ſuch a Prince that neither practiſes ſuch Debauches himſelf, nor allows of them in his Servants. But we are not beholding to the Author for the knowledge of this, ſhould a Forreigner read his Pamphlet, or get it interpreted to him, he would be apt (and with reaſon) to conclude, that His Majeſty as much reſembled *Phillip* in a Debauch, as my Lord *Tyrconnel* does ſober *Antipater*.

I have now done with all that ſeems of any weight in our Author's Pamphlet; and can ſee nothing in his Poſtſcript that deſerves an Anſwer. All that I will ſay is, That his *Re-*

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cipes bear no proportion to our deſperate Diſeaſe, and he will prove not to be a Phyſitian, but a pretending Quack, who by ill applied Medicines will leave us in a worſe Condition then he found us.

I ſhall conclude with telling you, That your Letter which encloſed the Pamphlet, whereof I have here given you my thoughts, was more than a Fortnight on the way, or elſe you had received this ſooner. I am,

Dublin, 1688.

SIR,

Your moſt humble Servant.